

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Albania/Yugoslavia
SUBJECT Albanian Refugee Organization
in Yugoslavia

REPORT

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1. After the establishment of the Communist regime in Albania (1945) many Albanians began to escape to the neighboring states of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy. [redacted] about 6,000 Albanians fled to Yugoslavia. Recent, unconfirmed information raises this figure to 8,000.¹ 25X1
2. In May 1951, at the instigation of Yugoslavia, the Albanian Committee of Prizren was created by the Albanian refugees with aims which can be summarized as follows:
 - a. Continuous effort to attract Albanian refugees to Yugoslavia by the formation of a "dynamic" party and through the creation of good living conditions for the refugees.
 - b. Organization and training of forces to bear arms among the refugees, which will be used in due time to liberate Albania.
 - c. Organization of an intelligence network in Albania for the benefit of Yugoslavia and for facilitating Titoist penetration of the Communist Party of Albania with the ultimate purpose of overthrowing the present regime.
3. The Albanian Prizren Committee is directed by a presidium which is composed of 21 persons enjoying the complete confidence of Tito.² The Prizren Committee has the necessary personnel to form "liaison" groups to operate for the Advanced Intelligence Centers of the UDB along the Yugoslav border with Albania. From the existing information it appears that such Advanced Intelligence Centers are located in the following towns:

PRIZREN	(QL. 1832)
TITOGRAĐ	(WN. 0065)
GUSINJE	(WN. 4873)
STRUGA	(GH. 0319)
OHRIĐA	(QH. 1311)
ULTSIN	(QA. 8813)

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PLAB	(WN. 5776)
PECH	(WN. 8679)
DEBAR	(QG. 9458)
GJAKOVA	(QB. 7548)

4. Of the refugees about 4,000 are said to be armed, and they have been organized and distributed in the following six areas in Yugoslavia with corresponding areas of activity in Albania.³

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Present Positions in Yugoslavia</u>	<u>Areas of Activity in Albania</u>
1st Sector	Tyzi, Ulginia	Shkoder, Tirana
2nd Sector	Gjacova, Prizren	Puke, Kruje, Tirana
3rd Sector	Dibra	Matja, Tirana, Elbasan
4th Sector	Belica	Elbasan, Berat, Vlone
5th Sector	Struya, Ohrida	Pogradec, Korce
6th Sector	Resnje	Korce, Gjinokaster

5. In the Ministry of Interior of Yugoslavia there is a special Directorate occupied with undermining the present regime of Enver Hoxha in Albania. An advanced echelon of this directorate is located in Pristina, where there is a complete printing press, in the Albanian language, which issues propaganda publications. Through her diplomats and agents abroad Yugoslavia spreads systematic propaganda among the Albanian refugees, attempting to persuade them to enroll in the Prizren Committee in Yugoslavia and to establish themselves permanently in Yugoslavia.
6. The Albanian refugees in Yugoslavia receive an allowance of 4,000 dinars monthly, and in addition they are given small plots of land to cultivate.⁴ The Directorate has established schools and recreation centers and libraries for the refugees in Yugoslavia, and in addition has given some scholarships to young Albanian refugees in the institutions of higher education of Yugoslavia. Many of the Albanians in Yugoslavia who are recruited for the Advanced Intelligence Centers are used for missions within Albania at a salary of 13,000 dinars per month. Sending these Albanians into Albania has propaganda and intelligence aims. The head of the Albanian activities in Yugoslavia is General Dushan Mugesha who, during the Occupation, was the organizer of the Albanian Communist movement (National Resistance Front of Albania) and a liaison officer between Tito and Hoxha.
7. There are also reports that an attempt is being made to achieve a Titoist penetration within the Communist Party of Albania, but the results of the attempt are not known. There are no definite proofs, since those who join the Titoist movements naturally conceal their ideology for reasons of security, awaiting the opportune time for action. It is believed, however, that Yugoslav policy has had some success even among persons holding very high positions in the Albanian Government, particularly if one takes into consideration the Titoism of the former Vice-President Koci Xoxe, who with his collaborators was purged in the summer of 1948 by Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu. Such an effort on the part of Tito can gain ground because of their similar (Communist) ideas, and because Albania today feels herself to be somewhat isolated from the rest of the Iron Curtain countries.
8. The Yugoslav policy on Albania may be summarized as follows: Liberation of Albania and attachment to her of the districts of Kosove and Metohijas and the incorporation of Albania as the 7th Republic in the Federated People's Democracy of Yugoslavia. By this policy Yugoslavia hopes to win over the Albanians in opposition to the present regime in Albania and the aims of Greece and Italy.

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9. There does not appear to be any immediate Yugoslav dynamic activity in Albania for the purpose of overthrowing the present regime, because Yugoslavia is **afraid of the Eastern Bloc**. Yugoslavia is, however, proceeding to make all possible preparations and is cultivating the field for her own benefit so that at an opportune moment she can take the necessary action.
10. Intensification of Yugoslav propaganda to assist the overthrow of the present regime in Albania from within is quite possible, but it is not possible to determine the degree of it or the results to be expected from it.

Comments:

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1. The actual number of Albanian refugees in Yugoslavia is probably somewhere between four and six thousand.

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3. The figure 4,000 comes closer to representing total number of Albanians in Yugoslavia; it is extremely doubtful that any substantial number are armed.
4. After the Congress of the Prizren League in May 1951 it was agreed that the Albanian refugees would receive 4,000 dinars monthly and that members of the Prizren Committee would receive 8,000.

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